### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

WAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859. Speaking of Mr. Douglas's reply to Judge Black, latter prerounces the former demented.

Many Democrats here regard the panic of vesterby about a rescue of Old Brown by Northern Aboionists as very silly. If a fugitive insurgent from Harper's Ferry could not find a safe place to lay is head in Pennsylvania, what prospect of success could there be for a rescuing force from New-York?
Id a detachment of the army was sent on to Harper's Ferry, and to day the Secretary of War proceeded to that place in person.

Is fine contrast with the catechizing of Old Rown while in extremes stands the conduct of Major Russell of the Marine Corps, who ordered he room of the wounded prisoner to be cleared. ad advised him to make no confessions implicat of himself.

As many great lights of the Democracy tremble with apprehension lest Mr. Bennett is to receive & French mission, it is proper to say, that the extemptuousness with which the ides is received is high quarter, should serve to allay their fears. While it is stoutly insisted among most promiat Democratic statesmen, that a powerful com nation is being formed to procure Gen. Pierce's mination at Charleston, it is due to truth to at that his attached personal friends here give edence to current statements, that he would not sie the nomination if it were proffered him. As general rule, it is best to postpone quarrels bout prospective candidates until there should be meenable hope for the success of any.

Washington Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.
The United States District Court of South Carolina is made an order for the restoration of the ketch isthers to her claimants. The Court said that the ishers to her claimants. The Court said that the go, crew, and trial, are the circumstances mainly sed upon to prove the alleged violation of the laws shibiting the African slave-trade. It may be that searce sufficient to excite suspicion; but they do a produce that conviction of guilty purpose—they do sleave "no reasonable doubt as to the object"—sich must precede and support a decree of consistion and forfeiture.

Ipplications are frequently made to the President midshipmen's appointments, and some friends of applicants come from considerable distances to their claims. The President has, under the law, were to appoint the cadets at large, but no midship-

ser to appoint ten cadets at large, but no midship-is. The latter are recommended by Members of lagrees, in the same way that cadets are appointed. The last mail from England brought advices from agrees, in the same way that cauets are appointed. The last mail from England brought advices from tinguished sources respecting the present unsettled sixtion of affairs in Europe, by which it appears if none can foresee how the difficulties attendant on is Italian question can be settled, or what will be the sait of the Zarich Conference. It is evident that the sions sovereigns are alarmed, being apprehensive of upperal war. England, it is said, has no power to income a second on excepting Germany, and being favorable to ireform movement in Italy she knows not how to ubstween the two, as she is fearful of losing the latchip of the one in the advocacy of the other, sais, who since the Crimean war has had no more timental alliances, awaits events before coming to a sixin as to what part she will take, and with the woof noting intelligently the Emperor has ordered ministers from the principal courts to join him at areaw, in order to give him ample information on a state of the respective countries to which they are illomatically assigned.

For prudential reasons, i more than the usual caunage from the principal quarters in contact of the respective promotion of the

For prudential reasons, more than the usual caun, seems to be observed in official quarters in consing from the public the present condition of the
a Juan island question, and hence the contradictory
itements prevailed concerning it.
The new steamer built at Pensacola will soon arrive
two steamer built at Pensacola will soon arrive
two files to be fitted with her engines, and will conwhither the officers and crew of the Faiton.
Leports prevail that requisitions will be made for
stain aiders and abetters of the Harper's Ferry contrators, but the reports cannot be traced to reliable

Asron Van Camp obtained, to-day, in the Circuit Auron van Camp Grand Columbia, a verdict of \$1,000 against Jonathan Jenkins. This was a suit in it was a suit framanges suffered by plaintiff three years ago, from sets of the defensant as commercial agent of the fuited States at the Navigators' Islands, in the South

# Congressional Election.

PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, Oct. 28, 1859. All persons cencede the election of Reger A. Pryor. athe 1Vth Congressional District, by a majority of am 1 200 to 1.500. The election took place ye

## Murder.

Newark, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859. As inquest will be held to-morrow at Pompton, on abody of John Gordon, aged 60 years, who was md near the canal at Montville vesterday in a ugled condition. The body bears evidence of ring been very badly beaten, and the throat is cut I mangled in a horrible manner. A man, named sorge Ackers, has been arrested on a charge of nitting the act, and the suspicion is very strongly

Two large factories of the Chadwick Patent Leather Iwo large factories of the Chadwick Patent Leather mpany, and eight large dwelling houses located on with Bridge street, were destroyed by fire this afterson. Loss over \$30,000. The loss of Chadwick & Lamounts to \$25,000, of which \$20,000 are insured, as of John H. Siephens \$3,000—insured for \$2,500; Halsey, \$1,000—insured for \$25,000, and other smaller was. The total amount of insurance is \$23,000, willy in New-York offices. This is the third time at the Chadwick Company has suffered losses by higher years. the insurance in New York offices is as follows:

hitan, \$3,000; Excelsior, \$3,000; Commercial Artisans, \$3,000; Mercantile, \$600, besides

tied amount elsewhere.

Lowis Mark and Walter Hopper, workmen in the

stwick Factory, were severely burned, it is feared

## Maryland State Fair.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

The Agricultural Fair of the Maryland State Society
at Frederick City to-day. There was a great
ay of cattle and agricultural machines, and a large
adance. The premium for sewing machines was
bedd to Ladd, Webster & Co., of Boston.

# An Earthquake.

Bosros, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859, I shock of an earthquake was felt at 3 o'clock, on Maceday morning, at Machias, Calais, and East-t, Me., and at St. George, St. Andrews, and St. M. B.

PROVINCETOWN, Friday, Oct. 28, 859.

khooner Charles, from Baogor for Gloucester, with the and lumber, sunk the 26th inst., 25 miles north Highland Light. The crew were picked up by somer Major Clond, and brought to this port. CHATHAM, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

chooner Joseph Farwell, from Rockland for Newk, with lime, went ashore on Common Flat, near conomy, this morning. The men have stripped her, and is on fire. Marine Disasters.

NOM HAVANA,-The United States Mail steam Empire City, Capt. John McGowan, left Newne Oct. 20, at 8 a. m., entering Havana Harbor to 23d, and transferred the mails and 57 passes. for California to the steamship Daniel Webster, vessel left for Aspinwall at 1 p. m. same day. he Empire City left for this port with the mail-21 passengers at 3:30 the same afternoon.

here is nothing new at Havans worthy of record. Maretzek and his opera troupe had safely arper steamer Isabel, and would shortly manguseason at the Tscon Theater, which has been whealed, remodeled, and put in superior order.
Incharge is quoted as follows: London, 17 #17 1 P

premium; New-York, 5 # cent premium;

Trial of John Brown. THIRD DAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859. Capt. Cook arrived here at I o'clock this morning. He says that if Brown had taken his advice in relation to mounting, a thousand mea could not have taken them. There is great rejoicing at his arrest. He says that Fred. Douglass acted the coward, having promised to be there in person.

George H. Hoyt of Boston, counsel for Brown, ar rived this morning. He is quite a youth. The Court met at 11 o'clock. Brown was led fro

the jail, walking very feebly. He lay down upon his Senator Mason entered the Court with Mr. Hov

the Boston counsel of Brown; he remarked that the testimony of Col. Washington and Mr. Phelps yesterday was strictly truthful. The Jury were called, and answered to their names Mr. Botts announced the arrival of Mr. Hoyt, who and come here to assist the counsel for the preoper.

At present, however, he did not feel disposed to take part in the case. Whenever he should feel disposed e would do so.

Mr. HUNTER suggested that he had better be quali fied as a member of the bar on producing proof from the Boston bar.

Mr. Horr had not brought his credentials of ad-

The Count said that that was not required in order to be strictly legal; to that fact any citizen's evidence would answer.

Mr. GREEN said his partner had read letters from fellow students of Mr. Hoyt, alluding to him as a member of the bar.

Mr. Hoyr then took the customary oath. TESTIMONY RENEWED.

By Mr. Botts.-Conductor PHELPS, recalled The question put to him was prepared by Brown. The firing was commenced by those Brown. The firing was commenced by those men on the bridge who shot Heywood; the ext firing was by Thickmorton; does not know whether the firing at Heywood was intentional; there was no attack on Brown's men until after Heywood was shot; he was shot by armed men in the Winchester span of the bridge.

By Mr. Botts—Col. Lewis W. Washington, re-

called—Negotiations were opening with Brown for the release of prisoners before the general firing commenced on Monday; does not know whether all the prisoners on Monday; does not know whether all the prisoners signed the proposition for a suspension of firing; in the opening negotiations, Brown frequently suggested that the prisoners should cross the bridge with him to the second canal, and the lock was not to be fired upon until they reached that point; none of the prisoners made any objection to the proposition; Brown said he was too old a soldier to yield the advantage he possessed is helding betterers, during the day Brownia. was too old a soldier to yield the advantage he pos-sessed in holding hostages; during the day Brown's son was wounced in the breast, the ball passing around to the ride, but he took his weapon again, and fired frequently before his sufferings compelled him to retire; heard Capt. Brown frequently com-plain of bad faith of people on a flag of trues; heard him make no threat, nor utter any vindictive ness against the people; Mr. Brewer went out and brought in a promise that the people would not fire while negotiations were pending; cannot say that all the firing of Capt. Brown or his men was in self-defense; heard Brown give frequent orders not to fire on unarmed citizens; the first firing was against the engine house; Brown said the people appeared to pay on unarmed citizens; the first firing was against the engine house; Brown said the people appeared to pay but little regard to the lives of the citizens, and we must take the chances with them; after the first attack on the engine-house by the marines there was not a general cry of "surrender;" one cried surrender, but the others fought on; Brown had a ritle in his hand when he was struck down by the marines, and received a cut over the head with a sword of Lieutenant Green.

Mr. Hunter laid before the Jury the printed Constitution and ordinance of the Provisional Government, reading the two first clauses of the presmble, the 7th, 45th, and 48th articles, and briefly summing up other portions of the Constitution. Sheriff Campbell knows the handwriting of the prisoner; has copied a letter for him.

knows the handwriting of the letter for him.

Brown said he would himself identify any of his handwriting, and save all that trouble. He was ready to face the music.

Mr. HUNTER would prefer proving them by Mr.

Campbell.

Brown—"Either way, as you please."

A large busdle of letters was produced. Each was identified by Campbell and handed to Brown, who, at the first glance, replied to each in a loud voice: "Yes, "that is mine. The papers and letters were about fifty

"in number."
On receiving a list of members of the Convention,
Mr. Hunter read it. It is headed, William Charles
Morris, President of the Cenvention; and H. Kagi,
Secretary of the Convention. On haeding the list to
Brown, he exclaimed with a grosn, "That's my signs-

in reference to another paper, he said: "I have nothing to say about that."

Mr. HUNTER read a letter from J. R. Giddings, ac

knowledging the receipt of a letter from Brown, and that he would be pleased to see him at his house during

Mr. HUNTER then read the letter from Gerrit Smith about the "Kansas work" which has already been published. It has June, B, 1859, indorsed on the back,

the letters before their being read.

ARMISTEAD BALL, Master Machinist at the Armory ARMISTRAD BALL, Master Machinist at the Armory, testified that early in the morning he was aroused by Benjamin Hobbs announcing that persons were at the Armory, carrying off Government property: reached the gate, was accosted by two armed men, and seized as a prisonur; refused to make any explanation until within the Armory yard; Stephens was sentry at the gate; was conducted to Capt. Brown, who teld me his object was to free the slaves, and not the making of war on the people; that my person and private property would be safe; that his war was against the accurred system of Slavery; that he had power to do it, and would carry it out; it was no child's play he had undertaken; be then gave me permission to return to my family, to assure them of my safety and get my breakfast; started back home, and was accompanied by two armed men, who stopped at the door; breakfast not being ready, went back, and was allowed to return home again, under escort, at a later hour; on returning again, Capt. Brown said it was his description to seize the arms and munitions of the Govern ment, to arm the blacks to defend themselves against their masters; Brown also made a proposition to witness and other officers of the Armory to denation to seize the arms and minitions of the Government, to arm the blacks to defend themselves against their masters; Brown also made a proposition to witness and other officers of the Armory to deliver into his possession the munitions of war belonging to the Government: he replied that they were already in his possession, as we were; Brown frequently teld us our safety depended on the good conduct of our citizens; when the firing commence all fell; we were in danger, and almost any proposition that was made was accepted to secure our safety; Brown said if the citizens were willing to risk their lives and those of the prisoners, to capture him, they must abide by it. Brown made but one proposition to go to the canel lock, give up their prisoners, and fight it cut with the military; at oaylight on Tuesday morning witness appealed to Brown on the ground of humanity to the prisoners, as well as to the men who appeared so bound to him, not to perdist in spilling more blood; Brown replied that he was well aware of what he was about, and knew the consequences; that he was already proclaimed an outlaw, and \$3,500 was con his hand, with regard to the killing of Beckham. he was already proclaimed an outlaw, and \$3,500 was on his head; with regard to the killing of Beckham one of Brown's party had fired in that direction several times; remusstrated with him when leveling his rife an old man named Guess, that he was not a combatant, and he desisted; afterward heard him fire, and heard and he desisted; afterward heard him fire, and heard him say, "Dropped him;" when we heard that Beck-han was dead, the man who fired asked who it was: we told him he was an old and respectable citizen, and Mayor of the town, and the man who fired expressed himself very sorry; this man was afterward killed at the charge of the marines; Capt. Brown made prep-arations for resisting the marines; he was always in arms, but I do not this k I saw him saw him fire. [The other portions of Mr. Ball's testimony were marely in

arms, but I do not thick I saw him saw him fire. [The other portions of Mr. Ball's testimony were merely in corroboration of Mr. Washington's.

By Mr. Green-We, as prisoners, agreed to such terms of capitulation as our citizens were willing to accept. The proposal was written by Mr. Dargerfield, and dictated by Brown. Do not know whether Brown's son and Stephens were wounded while they accompanied the citizens with a flag of truce. Did not know that any of them were Brown's sons, until I heard ried the citizens with a flag of truce. Did not know that any of them were Brown's sons, until I heard Brown say to Capt. Simms, "there lies one of my sons dead, and here is another dying." Brown frequently remarked that the citizens were acting indiscreetly in persisting in firing on their own citizens; he maintained a different position all the time. Brown repeatedly said he would injure no one but in self-defease; Coppie frequently urged us to seek places of safety, but Brown did not; he appeared to desire us to take care of ourselves, and at the time of the charge of the marines, told us we must equally occupy the post of darger with themselves. There were three or four slaves in the engine house; they had spears, but all darger with themselves. There were three or four slaves in the engine bouse: they had spears, but all seemed badly scared; Washington Phil was ordered by Brown to cut a port-hole through the brick wall; he continued until a brisk fire commenced catalde, when he said, "this is getting too hot for Pail," and he equatted. Brown then took up the tools and finished too hele.

The Empire City brings \$150,000 in Mexican silver about 3, was awakened from sleep; asked who was at the door; the reply was, "Get up quick, or we will be door; the reply was, "Get up quick, or we

burn you up;" saked what they intended to do; burn you up;" asked what they intended to do; they said, "Free the country of Slavery; told me they were going to take me to Harper's Ferry; creesed myself, and when I got to the door they had all my blacks, seven in number; we were all put into a wagon; the regroes were then all armed with pikes; all the men who took us up were aimed; we went to the armory-yard, where I was put in charge of one of Brown's parly; afterward we were ordered into the warch-house; saw Col Washington there; Brown came and spoke to us about our getting two negroes to take our places, and then he would release us; nothing further was said about that; Brown's rifle was cocked all the time; the negroes were placed in the watch-house with spears in their hands; the slaves showed no disposition to use them; witness was afterward transferred to the engine-house; several negroes were there; saw Phil to use them; witness was afterward transferred to the engine-house; several negroes were there; saw Phil making port holes by Brown's order; the other negroes were doing nothing, and and dropped their spears; some of them were asleep nearly all the time; liaughter;] when the marines made the assault, Brown's party took position behind the engine and aimed at the door; Brown was in front, squatting; he fired at the marines, and my opinion is that he killed that marines.

hat marine.

By Mr. Green-Did not see any others shoot: cannot state certainly by what shot the marine was killed; he might have been killed by shots fired before the door was braken open; was much confused and ex-cited at the time; heard regrets expressed at Beck-ham's being killed.

ham's being killed.

ALEXANDER KELLY, sworn—Described the manne of Thomas Burley's being killed on Monday. Brown parts fred at witness, and witness returned the fire Burl y was with witness, and was armed with a gun Saw him soon after he was shot. The shot came from the direction of Shenandoan street.

the direction of Shenandoan street.

Not cross-examined.

ALBERT GAREST sworn—Sunday night had been to meeting with my son; coming home across the Shenandoah bridge, was seized by two men with rifles; when we get to the end of the bridge, were stopped by a man with a spear; asked what was the matter; was the town under martial law; he told me I should not be hurt, and asked me whether there were many slaveholders about Harper's Ferry; I told him no; Brown came up, and observed, "You have got some prisoners;" they took us to the armory; found some citizens there; being tired we laid down; Brown said citizeus there; being tired we laid down; Brown said his object was to free the slaves; told him there were not mary there; he replied, "The good bock says was are all free and equal," and if we were peaceable we are all free and equal, are all free and equal, and if we were peacesole we should not be hurt; there was some firing about that time; afterward, about 3 o'clock, witness was sent to tell the conductor that the train might pass unmolested; saw Mr. Beckham, and delivered the message; Brown then dismissed me; did not go home, being afraid some of Brown's men, not knowing this, might shoot me; saw Hewrood brought in wounded.

Brown then dismissed me; and not go nome, being afraid some of Brown's men, not knowing this, might shoot me; saw Heywood brought in, wounded.

Mr. Kelly, receiled—Saw Geo. W. Tamer killed on High street; he was shot while in the act of leveling his gun; the shots came from the corner of Shenandoan and High streets; the men who fired had rities; one had a shawl on.

AFTERNON SESSION.—3 o'CLOCK.

HENRY HUNTER, sworn—Went to the Ferry with the Charlestown Guard; staid in the bridge, leaving the company; went off fighting on my own hook; saw Beckham fall when shot; heard the whistling of the ball; undertook to go to his assistance, but was withheld by a friend; soon after, another person went to remove the bedy, saying he "would help she Squire;" heard the whistling of another ball; think that Beckham had a pistol in his coat pocket; judging from the weight and shape of the pocket; did not see it, and don't think the people from the Armory yard saw it; the shot that killed Beckham came from the engine house; numerous shots were fired from the engine house at the tank. The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing new.

Col Gunson, sworn—Helped a portion of the militia.

ness elicited nothing new.

Col. Ginson, sworn—Helped a portion of the militia
of Jefferson County to suppress the insurrection; the
Jefferson Guards and other detachments were in the action; they were called out by authority of law; three insurgents were killed at the rifle factory, and

Copeland captured.

Cross examined—There was firing by outside citizens, and the three killed were not under my command; don't think the insurgents fired a gun at the
rifle factory, but endeavored to make their escape

BENJAMIN T. BELL, sworn-Went to Harper's Ferry Benjamin T. Bell, sworn—Went to Harper's Ferry and id not join the military; was stationed in the Gault House, in Capt, Butt's company; in the evening walked cut on the platform; saw Beckham shot; went as near to him as was safe, but perceived no breathing; there was firing from the engine-house toward the railroad; Mr. Young, a member of the Jefferson Guards, was wounded while making a charge against the insurgents; saw others shot; there were probably thirty shots fired from the engine-house toward the tank, and in other directions.

ward the tack, and in other directions.

Cross-examined—There was general firing in almost every direction; McCabe was about firing when he was shot; there were twenty or thirty men firing at the engine-house when Young and McCabe were

ounded.

Lewis Starry examined. He testified respecting the

killing of Turner.
The prosecution rested here.

THE DEFENSE.

The Counsel for the Defense called Joseph A. BREWER, who testified that he was one of the priseners in the engine-house with Washington and thers: Brown remarked that the prisoners should hare their darger; they were allowed to shelter hemselves as they could; Cross went out with a flag of truce; another went out and came back wounded; Stephers and Kitzmiller went out, and Stephens was shot; after that it commenced raining very hard; supposed Stephens was dead; he lay near the corner of the depot: heard groaning moving; asked Brown to send a man of relief to Stephens; Brown refused to send any one, because he would be shot; witness was allowed to go and assist Stephens into the hotel; he returned to the engire-house according to his pledge; was sent several times by Brown to request the citizens not to shoot as the lives of the prisoners were endangered; negotiations were going on between Brown and the prisoner before the general firing commenced; Brown proposed that he should retain possession of what he held, including the armory and negroes, and Col. Washington and the others seemed to acquierce in this arrangement; Cross was sent out to confer with Beckham and others on the subject; a guard went with him who were fired upon; siter that Savens wanted to shoot, but Kitzmiller appealed to him and they went out together to stop the firing; when they did not return Brown seemed to show temper, and there was a change in the arrangements; after that Brown said he had it in his power to destroy that place in half an hour, but would not do it, unless resisted; think a shot from the water-tank struck Coppee; he then returned the fire, and some one said, "that man's down;" the special object of witness in going out was to see the firing from the tank, which was annoying to those in the guard-house.

A. M. Kitzmiller, aworn.—Made repeated efforts to communicate matters with Brown; he said his object there was to free the slaves from bondage, and if Brown and the prisoner before the general firing com-

to communicate matters with Brown; he said his object there was to free the slaves from bondage, and if necessary fight the Pro Slavery men for that purpuse; I was first surprised, then indignant, and finally disgusted with Brown; he said to me there is a company of riflemen on the bridge; get them to go in company with Stevens; Mr. Hunter told them he was sorry they did not leave their owns. Stevens remay be the world. with Stevens; Mr. Hunter told them he was sorry they did not leave their guns; Stevens remarked that would not do: I had no flag, and did not consider myself the bearer of a flag of truce; as to the rifle company on the bridge, I saw they were our own men, waved my handkerchief, and told the other man to remain; soon heard firing very close; Stevens fired on reply to a shot which struck him from the house, by the Winchester Railroad depot; Stevens swore and the other man returned; I think it was Brown's son; Stevens was shot before he fired back; Tho mpson, of Brown's men, was a prisoner on the bridge.

[Brown here cried over the chroumstances connected

Brown here cried over the circumstances connected with the death of Thompson.

WITNESS-I was not there, and did not see the last; the last I saw of Thompson he was a prisoner with the Ferry people on the bridge; Moore, Burkhardt, Ander-on, and twenty or thirty others were there; Mr. Beckham was killed at or about the time Thompson was taken; did not return to the engine-house; wit-ness's object was to prevent unnecessary shedding of blood; went out at the request of Brown to use his in-

blood; went out at the request of Brown to use his in-fluence for that purpose.

JAMES BELLER, sworn—Was at the Galt House with Chambers on Monday morning; Chambers fired, and I saw the man lying whom he shot; did not know the man; suppose it was Stevens; did not see any one with him when shot; Stevens was shot before Capt.

Botts's company resched the Gait House.

Mr. Green stated to the Court that he desired to bring out testimony relative to the shooting of Thompson, one of the insurgents, on the bridge; but the State objected to it unless Brown had a knowledge of HUNTER said there was a deal of testumony

Mr. HUNTIR said there was a deal of testimony about Brown's forbestance and not shooting citizens, that had no more to do with with this case than the dead languages. If he understood the offer, it was to show that one of those men, named Thompson, a prisener, was dispatched after Beckham's death. The circumstances of the deed might be such as he himself might not at all approve lie did not know how that might be, but he desired to avoid any investigation that might be used. Not that it was so designed to the temperable coursel employed in the case, but by the respectable coursel employed in the case, but because he thought the object of the prisoner in getting at it was for out-door effect and influence. He therefore said if the defense could show that this prisoner was awars of these circumstances, and the manner in

ance, he would not object. But unless the knowledge of it could be brought home to the prisoner and his after conduct, he could not see its relevancy. Mr. Borrs observed that they had already provai that for hours after that communications were held be-

tween the parties.

The COURT thought those facts admissible as evi-

Mr. HUNTER (the witness) was recalled—After Mr. Mr. HUNTER (the witness) was recalled—After Mr. Beckham, who was my grand uncle, was shot, I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chambers to the foom where the second Thompson was confined, with the purpose of shooting him. We found several persons in the room, and had leveled our gues at him, when Mrs. Foulke's sister threw herself before him and begged us to leave him to the laws. We then caught hold of him, and dragged him out by the those, he saving: "Thomp's you may take my the throat, he saving; "Though you may take my "life, 80,000,000,000 will rise up to avenge me, and "carry out my purpose of giving liberty to the "slaves;" we carried him out to the bridge, and two "elaves;" we carried him out to the bridge, and two of us, leveling our gons in this moment of wild exasperation, fired, and before he fell, a dozen or more balls were buried in bim; we then threw his body off the tressel work, and returned to the bridge to bring out the prisoner Stevens and serve him in the same way; we found him suffering from his wounds, and probably dying; we concluded to epare him, and start after others, and shoot all we could find; I had just seen my loved uncle and best friend I ever had, shot down by those villainous Abolitionists, and felt justified in shooting any that I could find; I felt it my duty, and I have to regrets.

have to regrets.

WM. M. WILLIAMS, the watchman on the bridge, stated the particulars of his arrest and confinement in the watchhouse: Brown told the prisoners to hide themselves, or they would be shot by the people outside; he said he would not hurt any of them; Brown told Mr. Griet to tell the people to cease firing, or he would burn the town; but if they didn't molest him, he couldn't molest him, he would be the town; but if they didn't molest him, he would be the town; but if they didn't molest him, he wouldn't molest them; heard two shots on the bridge about the time the Express train arrived; did not see

about the time the Express train arrived; did not see Heywood killed.

Brown—State what was said by myself, and not about his being shot.

Williams—I think you said that if he had taken care of himself, he would not have suffered.

Reason Cross, sworn—I prepared a proposition that Brown should retain possession of the Armory, that he should release us, and that the firing should stop.

Brown—Were there two written propositions drawn and his you were prisoner?

Brows—Were there two written propositions drawn up while you were prisoner?

Cross—Yes, there was another paper prepared by Kiltzmiller, and some others; I went out to step the firing; a man went with me, and they took him prisoner and tied him; this was Thompson, who was afterward taken out and shot; Brown's treatment of me was kind and respectful; heard him talk roughly to some men who were going in to where the blacks were confined.

Several witnesses for the prisoner were here called. and did not answer the subpense. They had not been

eturned.

Brown arcse from his mattrass, evidently excited, and standing on his feet, addressed the Court as fol-

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I discover that, not-MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I discover that, notwithstanding all the assurances I have received of a
fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as
it would seem. I gave the names, as soon as I could
get at them, of the persons I wished to have called as
wittnesses, and was assured that they would be subpenaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect,
saying where those parties were; but it appears that
they have not been subpensed, as far as I can learn
and now I ask if I am to have anything at all deserving the name and shadow of a fair trial—that
this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow
morning. For I have no counsel, as I
before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely, but I am
in hopes coursel may arrive who will attend to seeing
that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defense. I am myself unable to attend to it. I have
given all the attention I possibly could to it, but am
unable to see or know about them, and can't even find
out their names; and I have nobody to do any errand, unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names; and I have nobody to do any errand; for my money was all taken when I was sacked and stabled, and I have not a dime. I had two bundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and sliver taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go my errands for me, and I have not had all the witnesses subpensed. They are not within reach, and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow morning to have something done, if anything is designed, if not, I am ready for anything that may come up. Brown then lay down again, drew his blanket over him and closed his eyes, and appeared to sink in trangular distribution. duil slumber.
Mr. Horr of Boston, who had been sitting quietly

Air. Horr of Boston, who had been sitting quiesty all day at the side of Mr. Botts, arose amid great sensation, and addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court, I would add my voice to the appeal of Mr. Brown, although I have had no consultation with him, that the further hearing of the case may be postponed until morning. I would state the reason of this request. It was that I was informed, and had reason to believe, that Judge Tidene of Ohio was on his way to Charlestown, and would undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry at 7 o'clock to night. I have taken measures to insure that gettleman's strival in this place to-night, if he To clock to night. I have taken measures to insure that gentleman's arrival in this place to night, if he reaches the Ferry. For myself, I have come from Bostos, traveling night and day, to volunteer my services in defense of Brown. I could not undertake the responsibility of the defense as I am now situated. The gentleman who have defended Brown acted in an nonorable and dignined manner in all respects so far as I know, but I cannot assume the responsibility of defending him myself for many reasons. First, it would be ridiculous in me to do it, because I have not read the indictment through—have not, except so far as I have listened to the have not, except so far as I have listened to the case and heard counsel this morning, got any idea of

the line of the defense proposed, and have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia, and no time to read it. I had no time to examine the questions arising in this defense, some of which are of considerable importance, especially that relative to the jurisdiction over the Armory grounds. For all these reasons, I ask the continuation of the case till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Botts—in justice to myself I must state that, on being first assigned as connect to Mr. Brown, I conferred with him, and at his instance took down a list of the witnesses he desired subpensed in his behalf. Though it was late at night, I called up the Sheruff, and informed him that I wished subpense issued early in the morning. This was done and there are here Messre. Phelps. Williams, and Grist, and they have been examined.

been examined.

Sheriff Camperll, stated that the subpensa were placed in the hands of an officer, with the request to serve them at once. He must have served them, as some of the witnesses are here. The process has not been returned, and may have been sent by private hands, and failed to arrive.

Mr. Borrs thought they had shown, and he was confident he spoke the public sentiment of the whole community, when he said that they wished Mr. Brown to have a fair trial.

community, when he said that they wished Mr. Brown to have a fair trial.

Mr. HUNTER—I do not rise for the purpose of protracting the argument, or interposing the slightest impediment in any way to a fair trial. This is fair. Whether it was promised to Brown, or not, it is guar-Whether it was promised to Brown, or not, it is guaranteed by our laws to every prisoner; and, so far as I am concerned, I have studiously avoided suggesting anything to the Court which would in the slightest degree interfere with it. I beg leave to say, in reference to this application, that I suppose the Court, even under these circumstances, will have to be satisfied in some way, through counsel or otherwise, that this testimony is material testimony. So far as any witness has been examined the evidence relates to the conduct of Capt. Brown in treating his prisoners with lenity, respect Brown in treating his prisoners with lenity, respect and courtery, and this additional matter, that his flags Brown in treating his additional matter, that his flags and contest, and this additional matter, that his flags of trace—if you choose to regard them so—were not respected by the citizens, and that some of his men were shot. If the defense choose to take that course, we are perfectly willing to admit these facts in any form they desire. Unless the Court shall be satisfied that this testimony, (which, I have no doubt is, every particle of it, here) which could be got, is really material to the defense. I submit that the application for delay on that score should not be granted. Some of these witnesses have been here, and might have been seked to remain. A host of witnesses have been here, and gone away without being called on to testify. I simply suggest that it is due, in justice to the Commonwealth which has some right, as well as the prisoner, that information be given to the Court. the Commonwealth which has some right, as wen as the prisoner, that information be given to the Court, showing that additional testimony is relevant to the issue. The simple statement of counsel I do not think would be sufficient. Mr. GREEN arcse and said, Mr. Botts and myself will

Mr. GREES arose and said, Mr. Botts and myself will now withdraw from the case, as we can no longer act in behalf of the prisoner, he having got up now and declared here that he has no confidence in the caumed who have been arigned him. Feeling confident that I have done my whole duty, so far as I have been able, after this statement of his, I should feel myself an intruder upon this case were I to act for him from this time forward. I had not a disposition to undertake the defense, but accepted the duty imposed on me, and I do not think, under these circumstances, when I feel compelled to withdraw from the case, that the Court could insist that I should remain in such an unwelcome position. Mr. Harring-We have been delayed from time to

time by similar applications in the expectation of the arrival of counsel, until we have now reached the point of time when we are roady to submit the case to the Jury upon the evidence and the law, when another the Jury upon the evidence and the law, when another application arises for a continuance. The very witness that they now consider material, Mr. Dangerfield, came here, summoned by ourselves, but deeming that we had testimony enough, we did not examine him.

The Court—The idea of waiting for counsel to study our code through could not be admitted, as to the

other ground I do not know whather the process has been executed or not, as no return has been made.

Mr. Botts—I have excleavored to do my duty in this matter, but I cannot see how, exemistently with my own feelings, I can remain any longer in this case, when the accured whom I have been labering to defend, declares in open Court that he has no confidence in his counsel. I make this suggestion, that as I now retire from this case, the more especially since there is now here a gentleman from Boston who has come on to volunteer his cervices for the prisoner, that the Court allow him this night for preparation. My notes, my office, and my services shall be at his command. I will sit up with him all night to put him in possession of all the law and facts in relation to this case. I cannot do more, and in the mean time the Sheriff can be directed to have the other witnesses here to-morrow.

mean time the Sheriff can be directed to have the other witnesses here to-morrow.

The Court would not compol the gestleman to remain on the case, and accordingly granted the desired postponement, and adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The town is greatly excited. The guard has bee The conduct of Brown is generally regarded as a

#### Rumored Rescue of Brown.

Rumored Rescree of Brown.

Special Dispatch to The Baltimore Sun.

Charlestows, Thursday, Oct. 27—10 p. m.

The following is an extract from the dispatch received by the Superintendent at Harper's Ferry yeeterday, the purport of which he telegraphed to the Secretary of War, Gov. Wise, John Garrett, and others, and which occasioned the movement yeeterday of troops from Frederick and other points;

"New-York, Oct. 24, '59.—I would not be surprised if, from what I have heard, there will be an attempt made by the Abolitionists of the North to release Brown and his associates from the Charlestowa Jail. I do not desire to add to the excitement, already great, but to write you as a caution. If an attempt is made it will be a hidden movement by a party of armed desperadoes employed by leaders in the Free Stater.

(Signed)

The above is from an officer of the army, a Virginian, personally known to Superintendent Barbour.

ian, personally known to Superintendent Barbour The Secretary of War has ordered forty marines to the

#### The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings ON JOHN BROWN AND THE HARPER'S-FERRY

Virginia.

TROUBLE.
PHILADRIPHIA, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859. The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio delivered a discourse this evening at the National Guard Hall on the subject of the "Harper's-Ferry Insurrection,"

the subject of the "Harper's-Ferry Insurrection," and "John Brown of Osawatania:"

Mr. Giddings said: There is at this time an unusual excitement in the community. Nineteen men, one week since invaded the Old Dominion, captured two thousend of her inhabitants, and seut consternation throughout her vast territory. Her Governor has taken the field in person, called out her militia forces, placed arms and troops at all available points. Maryland, tee, has supplied her quota of men and arms, while the President of the United States has ordered such portions of our army as were within convenient distance to repair to the scene of conflict, and placed the militia in the District of Columbia in active service, to protect the public property. He also placed arms and ammunition in the City Hall, to be used in case of emergency.

and ammunition in the City Hall, to be used in case of emergency.

The invading force is nearly all slain—perhaps four of them remain alive, but nearly dead of wounds. Others have fled, but probably all are by this time prisoners; yet, even in this city, and in reveral States, there appears to be a degree of excitement and consternation. It is, in truto, the first instance in which any number of white men have combined for the purpose of giving freedom to the slaves of our nation.

Such scenes have long been foretold there; seventy years since Mr. Jefferson pointed his countrymen to the time when this condition of things must take place, and solemnly warned them that in such a contest God had not an attribute that would enable him to take sides with the slaveholder. Nearly twenty years since, Mr. Adams, with prophetic assurance, said the day of the deliverance of the slave must

ance, raid the day of the delive ance of the slave must come. Whether in peace or in blood he could not tell. But whether it come in peace or in blood, he said, let

But whether it come in peace or in blood, he said, let at come.

The sympathy of the Christian world is with the slaves. For their liberation our ministers and Christians pray, our statemen isbor, and their freedom is the object of desire with all candid, intelligent men, while all feel unwilling to see their freedom stained with blood. Men of age, of experience, look coolly upon these facts; they should not be moved, nor permit themselves to become excited. I deplore the loos of human life as deeply as any man. I never witness human woe, nor can I look upon human suffering, unmoved. And yet, I would not ask for the slave, nor for the master—for Brown, nor for his fellow prisoners—anything more, nor anything less, than justice. This interesting incident in our country's history stands connected with some well-defined cause. The subject which excited the invaders to action is unmistakably set forth in all the accounts we have received.

Whether Brown and his men are as guilty as they are represented or not, their object seems to have been the liberation of the slaves of that region. Pennsylvania had slaves: she emancipated them, and now enjoys the quiet and prosperity consequent upon her justice. Virginia retains her slaves, and is consequently subjected to aunoyance. Thus, cause and effect are always connected.

I make these remarks to show the certainty with which every affect may be traced to its appropriate.

which every effect may be traced to its appropriate cause, although unthinking men seldom trace events to traced to the exciting cause as any other event of the present age. If we ascertain the cause, we cannot fail to see clearly the remedy. • In order properly to trace out the more remote as well as the proximate causes of this lamentable occurrence, it seems necessary to allude to some historic facts, and to some important,

nuntable principles.

Virginia held slaves while a colony, from the landing of the Dutch ship in 1620, with her small cargo of hu-man chattels, up to this day the Old Dominion has cherished the "peculiar institution." All the other colonies held slaves until after the close of the Revo-

At the formation of the Federal Government a new doctrine was adopted. The Declaration of Independence was the bord of the Union, and by that it was agreed that the new Government should be free, each State bolding its Slavery subject to the will of its own people without reference to the Federal organization. At the adoption of the Constitution the States each retained their entire and supreme power over the institution within its own territory, having the right to abolish it at pleasure, and to consecrate its soil and its institutions to freedom. I do not intend to argue this point. I merely lay them down as incontrovertible principles. I therefore assert that each State may at pleasure establish liberty within its limits, and tast no other power has any right to interfere. That Pennsylvania has the undoubted right to be free, while Virginia has the power and privilege to maintain her Slavery. At the formation of the Federal Government a new

Slavery.

Another proposition I lay down as incontrovertible—
that every attempt of the Federal Government to involve the people of Pennsylvania or other Free States
in the expense, the crime, or disgrace of Slavery, constitutes an overstepping of its legitimate, its constitu-

tional powers.

In saying this, I am certainly aware that Virginia and all the Slave States deny this proposition, and and all the Slave States deny this proposition, and the right to abolish Slavand all the Slave States deny this proposition, and insist that, although we had the right to abolish State insist that, although we had the right to abolish Siev-ery in our own States, we are nevertheless bound to aid them to uphold it in Virginia. I am aware that this now constitutes the great issue between our politi-cal parties. But, I repeat, it is no part of my prosent purpose to argue these points. It is sufficient for my present purpose to say that nearly all of our people of the Free States maintain and believe the doctrine as I have last it down that all the same that it the same that it the same that the sa have laid it down—that our obligation to defend the Slave States against invasion or domestic violence has no more reference to Slavery than to her imprisoned

no more reference to Slavery than to not imprisoned effenders.

Perhaps, for the better illustration of my subject, I count to eay, that by the Constitution Pennsylvania are all the Slates, covenanted with each other to surreader ingitive slaves, and to grant to the citizens of each S are all the immunities and privileges of citizens of the severas Stave. That both these covenants have proved incovenants. The Slave States say they cannot be referred to the colored crizers of our own free States the same immunities and privileges which their own citizens and y, who our endengering the institution of Savery. That is doubtless true. Neither can the free States exists and return rughtive slaves without establishing Slavery to that extant wishin their can tearitoriee. The coverants are mutual and dependent. rice Sincer Slavery to that extant within their can territories. The consents are natural and dependent. If one be performed, both doubtless will be. If one he wielsted the other ought not to be performed. I do not argue this point, I lay it down as a plain proposition, asying that the people of the Free Scates generally bettere it. This belief of the great bedy of our people is the predicate from which I draw deductions.

I certainly hazard nothing is saying that the people of all the Free States desired to their duty toward each other, and are willing that each State shall enjoy all its constitutional privileges, and that permission demands that they shall maintain their own rights and the rights of their State.

Pernsylvania and other States have abolished the institution, her people desiring to be free and entirely purified from the contagion of oppression. However individuals, from political or interested motives, may labor to subject her people to the support of Slavery I he state test to say that nine tenths of her of izeus of all parties wish to be satirely separated and divorced

from any and from all participation in the support of Slavery, and this is the prevailing sentiment in all the Pres States.

It is certain that a strong feeling of dissatisfaction emists throughout all the Free, and most of the Slave States. Indeed, the teven dissatisfaction does not express the proper feeling. In some of our Northern States it has risen to that of indignation against those who have prostituted, and are now prostituting, the influence and power of our Government to the support and extension of Slavery instead of Free You, to invade the rights of all the States. This feeling has been produced by the constant excroachments upon the rights of the Free States, instead of maintaining the rights of all the States. This feeling has been produced by the constant excroachments upon the rights of the Free States, instead of maintaining the rights of states for many years. One outrage after another has been perpretrated, each axelling remark denunciation and deeper feeling, until they culminated on the depotism exerted, and the marders committed it Kanasa. There they drove Brown and his acconstant the deeper state of the marders committed it Kanasa. There they drove Brown and his acconstant is not the time to speak of Brown and companions. These who must bitterly assail his movements speak of him more highly than I could at this time. I must speak for the future. I must not manceasarily exolic feeling on the one hand, nor omit important truths on the other.

Most of Brown's companions are dead at least the more fortunate among them have departed. The others will probably soon follow. Their sad late officer on the properties of the part of Algiers seized and enabland American commission. I recollect an instance of somewhat similar character. When the Africans of Algiers seized and enabland Americans, we sent an army and a savy to batcher them, declaring them unworthy of existence. While our field is send a boat for the purpose of blowing up the ship lying under the protection of the gues of that mumens for

Right and wrong are immutable. If Slavery were wrong then, it is now. If it were wrong for Africans to enslave Americans, it is no less wrong for Americans to enslave Americans. In all our words, and thoughts, and actions, we should ever keep in view those attributes of Deity—truth and justice. I never look upon numan wee without emotion. I as deeply deplore the loss of life as any person can and yet I would not ask for Brown nor his associates aught but justice nor would I withhold justice from the slave nor from his master.

would I withhold justice from the slave nor from his master.

I proceed to call attention to some of the cancer which have produced the present feeling in the Free States. In 1801 Congress passed the law which yet sustains the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The people of the Free States appear to have been unconscious of the national dishonor until John Randolph of Roanoke, himself a slaveholder, called attention to it, and in his own nervous style of eloquence, denounced it, declaring it ashwam and disgraceful, esping he would expose it at his own expense if Congress refused to assist him. He was the first man who sping he would expose it at his own expense if Congress refused to assist him. He was the first man who spines to have been excited to indignation by a traffic which to this day continues at our seat of Government.

Mincr of Pennsylvania, benored be his memory, next made an official report in regard to this traffic, which aroused the Quakers, and other religious people, and that body next became excited, and alopted gagricles, expressing the right of petition in regard to this slave trade, and all other matters relating to Slavery, prabbiting all debate on those subjects.

This ourrage aroused a large portion of our people, who were anxieus to maintain the constitutional rights of petition and the freedom of debate, as well as the rights of the Free States, although they took but little interest in the subject of humanity.

Among the prominent men of our nation, John Quincy Adams stood fout the leader among the advocates for the right of petition. He denounced the gag rules; said they were a violation of the Constitution and called on the people to stend forth in declared the gag rules; said they were a violation of the Constitution and called on the people to stend forth in declared the gag rules is the people of the first of the free first days, say it is a law although unconstitutional, and much be deven until epecies. He declared the gag rules to be no law-deserving no respect. He tramp [The remainder of Mr. Giddings's speech, which was to have eached us by mail, felied to arrive. We append a telagraphic

County. Ohio, where he delivered a lecture one Sunday, after church, telling his trials in Kansas. After the lecture, Mr. Giddings prompted the audience to contribute relief to Afterward Brown took tea at his residence, where they had a conversation. Though Brown never said he intended to visit the Slave States to free slaves, Mr. Giddings inferred he would if opportunity offered, mainly from his having done so in Missouri There were the only times Mr. Gidlings saw Brown, and be asserts that neither is his lecture, nor in conver-sation, did Brown say he had assistants or asso-ciates. No mention was made of a Harper's Ferry or Virginia organization, or a Provisional Government. He acknowledges contributing \$3 to Brown's son to ward the necessities of his father, after the rescus o Day from the kidasppers, a matter in which Mr. Giddings acknowledged taking strong interest. In bestowing this gracuity he had little idea tust it was to be used in fitting cut an expedition to capture Barper's Ferry, to effect the conquest of the Oid. Dominion. to strike terror to the Esseutive, or inperil the Government.

peril the Government.

Mr. Giddings concluded his remarks as follows:

These despotic acts have aroused the spirit of the
people, and there is, in serious truth, an "trrepressible enflict" new in progress. It is that irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, which has been in progress for centuries. It is one of those revolutions which reverge backward. Our states men have misspprehended the philosophy of Free Governments. They have attempted to rule a free people by brate force instead of a just administration of legitimate payers. They have preferred the crime of Slavery to the God given rights of Liberty. They have trampled upon the rights of our Free States to obtain political fave with the Slave Power.

They have stained the soil of our Free States with innocent blood Men are captured in our Northern

innocent blood. Been are captured in our Northem villages, their littake manacles, and they arcocarried to Slavery, as though our terri ore lay noon less African, coast, subjected to the pointies, of slave-dealing plates, while the stars and stripes—those smblema of Liberty—are presidented to the protection of an experience commerce in human field?

The indignation of our people is awakened. In one localities it is inferse. In the man mistage or belittle that feeling. It has long been foreseen. All reducing men has with must come. In fitteen pears 1, have constantly pointed it out to Southarn men and bothern men. Recent events will increase and stringthen it. Let those in power and strangthen it. Let those in power and strangthen it.

degrees no longer ancer nor threaten.

The time for intimidation is gone by. Albensal too that if the cause of the excitational entities, the citament will not come. But of the price I will not longer speak. It is written upon the balance of the recent is the see that the men now in power are incomposent to the duties of their stations. If they continue to guide the past policy of the Government be absorbed. Let the past policy of the Government be absorbed. Let the desputic acts aluded to be repeated. Let the fee State be placed upon an equality with the State.

States be placed upon an equality states.

Let our Territory be consecrated to Freedom. It is cause to maintain a piratical commerce on the best of usen and women. Let our Federal Go cerument is punished from the contagion of Slavery. Let under that institution where the Constitution left it, it is the States' in which it exists.

I repeat, the people of the Free States will not port it. They will not be involved in its crimes of disprace. Our emercipation from the Grare Federal Course, and in the words of my illustrations and means from John Course of its place of the course of the